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Air Force Lieutenants: An Analysis of Perceptions Surveyed During the Lieutenants Professional Development Program

A1C MICHAEL MANSFIELD, USAF

January 1984

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Support of the

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama 36112

LMDC-TR-84-1

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Introduction

Lieutenants are an integral part of the United States Air Force officer corps. They comprise roughly 40% of all support officers. They are given more responsibility now than ever before, commonly filling positions which previously belonged to captains and majors. They will be the Air Force's future commanders and generals. It is essential that these Air Force officers develop proper leadership and management skills early on in their careers so that they may meet the greater challenge inherent in their progression in rank and responsibility.

This paper attempts to paint a picture of today's Air Force lieutenants using three different viewpoints:

- 1. Lieutenants' comments concerning what they like most and least about their jobs and their perceptions most often discussed and observed during the Lieutenants Professional Development Program (LPDP).
- 2. Lieutenants' perceptions as measured by a variety of Organizational Assessment Package (OAP) dimensions and items.
- 3. The perceptions of subordinates of lieutenants as measured by CAP dimensions.

Lieutenants' comments concerning what they see as the positives and negatives concerning their jobs and their perceptions most often discussed and observed during the LPDP were compiled by the Leadership and Management Development Center's (LMDC) management consultants. The LPDP is designed to increase the knowledge and awareness of newly commissioned officers in their development of management skills. The LPDP provides a mixture of lectures

and experiential learning which focus on translating management theory to practical applications. Emphasis is on understanding leadership and officership concepts, building constructive interpersonal relationships, and developing personal management skills. This emphasis allows newly commissioned officers to strengthen their personal values concerning the Air Force and provides a foundation for further professional development.

The data within the Organizational Assessment Package data base contain survey information collected since January 1979 by LMDC. The 109 question survey was designed by the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory to aid LMDC in its mission to: (a) provide management consulting services to Air Force commanders upon request, (b) provide leadership and management training, and (c) conduct research on Air Force systemic issues using information within the accumulated data base. Responses to the survey range on a scale of 1 to 7 where 1 is typically negative and 7 is considered positive.

Method

The data used in this paper come from two main sources: The LPDP and the OAP survey. Since 1979, LMDC has conducted the LPDP at selected Air Force bases by invitation of the wing or base commander to help lieutenants, especially those who are supervisors, gain pragmatic insight into how to fulfill their supervisory role. Over 83 programs have been presented to more than 3500 lieutenants. During this time period, our consultants have gathered some general information from these lieutenants.

Administration of the survey is the first step in the consultation process. The survey is given to a stratified random sample of the organization to which LMDC has been invited. The results of the survey are an important feature in the assessment of the organization. The results are handled in a confidential manner between LMDC and the client. After approximately five to

six weeks of analysis, feedback of data is provided to commanders and supervisors within the organization. Within six months, the consulting team returns to readminister the survey instrument as a means to help assess the impact of the consulting process.

The data from each consulting effort are stored in a cumulative data base for research purposes. These data are aggregated by work group codes developed for this instrument. The data may be recalled by demographics such as personnel category, age, sex, Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC), pay grade, time in service, and educational level. Through factor analysis, the 93 attitudinal items are combined into 20 factors which cover job content, job interferences, and various types of supervisory and organizational dimensions. For this study 13 key factors are analyzed.

The data are categorized by grade. Specifically, lieutenants are compared to captains and then to majors and above on selected factors (Table 5 and Appendix C). Responses of subordinates of these officer categories are also analyzed (Table 6 and Appendix D). In addition, officer responses (categorized by lieutenants, captains, majors and above) to specific OAP items are analyzed (Appendix E). These items are actual questions which comprise some of the OAP factors. Finally, further description of the factors and variables used in this study can be found in Appendix F.

Table 1 contains information on the number of subjects used for this study. See Appendix A for demographic descriptions on these subjects.

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	Subjects
Lieutenants	2605
Captains	3352
Majors +	2946
Total	8903
	Number of Supervisors
Lieutenants	435
Captains	778
Majors +	1464
Total	2677

Results

The results of this study are presented in five sections:

- 1. Lieutenants' responses to the questions: "What do you like most about your job?", and "What do you like least about your job?" (Tables 2 and 3).
- Four important perceptions consistently observed during the LPDP
 (Table 4). More detailed perceptions can be found in Appendix 8.
- 3. A summary of those factors where lieutenants responded significantly lower than captains and/or majors and above (Table 5).
- 4. A summary of those factors where subordinates of lieutenants responded significantly lower than subordinates of captains and/or majors and above (Table 6).
- 5. Career intent data for lieutenants, captains and majors and above (Table 7).

A detailed presentation of lieutenants' perceptions as compared to other officers using the OAP data base can be found in Appendix C. Appendix D contains subordinate OAP data, and Appendix E contains specific OAP item data.

Lieutenants' responses to the questions: "What do you like most and what do you like least about your job?" provide the potential for some interesting analyses. Following are the most popular responses to these questions (categorized by a key word(s)), and presented in order of popularity (Tables 2 and 3). Actual comments are presented as examples for each general category.

Table 2

What Do You Like Most About Your Job?

1. INDEPENDENCE:

"The chance to make decisions and do the job my way and in my own time."

"The freedom to make my own decisions and to think up my own new ideas."

2. RESPONSIBILITY:

"The extreme scope of responsibility and the freedom to gather and evaluate technical data."

"The amount of responsibility plus the technical and management knowledge I'm getting."

3. PEOPLE:

"People I work with are good spirited and easy to . ir with."

4. VARIETY OF TASKS:

"Each day is different with a new challenge."

5. FLEXIBILITY:

"There is some flexibility to it, and I am allowed to make up my own schedule."

6. MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE:

"As a young lieutenant I have the opportunity to supervise a large number of people."

7. TECHNICAL TRAINING (EXPERIENCE GAINED):

"The chance to work with state-of-the-art technology and improve my skills in the computer field."

Table 3

What Do You Like Least About Your Job?

1. COMMUNICATION WITH SUPERVISOR:

"A lack of communication in the downward direction."

2. PAPERWORK:

"A lot of paperwork, some seems redundant."

3. LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY:

"Not enough responsibility to satisfy me."

4. LACK OF DIRECTION:

"Not having any real direction of where I am going."

5. NON TECHNICALITY:

"Not a technical job -- I feel some talents are underutilized."

6. SHORT SUSPENSES:

"Short suspenses and the typical paperwork involved. Sometimes action items arrive at my desk with suspenses overdue or nearly overdue."

7. LACK OF TRAINING:

"No easy (i.e., programmed) training method set up. Most of my time is spent watching others and trying to learn -- slow to receive any responsibility."

8. LACK OF SKILL EXPERIENCE:

"Experience is a valuable asset in my job, yet I have practically no experience."

Many concerns experienced by the lieutenants are often surfaced during the LPDP. Following are four general perceptions raised during the LPDP (Table 4).

Table 4

Four General Perceptions Raised During The LPDP

- 1. Professionalism is arbitrary and has taken a back seat to careerism.
- 2. Understanding the meaning and nature of professional relations is difficult for many lieutenants.
 - 3. Lieutenants are very enthusiastic and want to do a good job.
- 4. Most are motivated towards an Air Force career and are very competitive.

Table 5 lists those key factors (13 out of 13) where lieutenants responded significantly lower than either captains or majors and above. It should be noted that the differences in the data may or may not be due to officer grade category. The data are not surprising since generally the more time an officer has spent in the service, the more satisfied that officer should be. The LMDC data base typically supports this concept. Also, such variables as age, sex, career field, prior service, etc., may be impacting the data. These data are intended as additional information relating to lieutenants' perceptions. It is the subordinate data (Table 6) which more directly concerns this study, since the LPDP is designed to make newly commissioned officers better managers and supervisors.

Table 5

Comparison Table In Which Lieutenants Responded Significantly Lower

	Than	Than
FACTOR	Captains	Majors & Above
Job Performance Goals	*	*
Task Characteristics	*	*
Task Autonomy	*	*
Job Training	*	*
Work Support		*
Management/Supervision	*	*
Supervisory Communications Climate		*
Organizational Communications Climate		*
Pride	*	*
Advancement-Recognition		*
Perceived Productivity	*	*
Job Related Satisfaction		*
General Organizational Climate	*	*

Table 6 lists those key factors (12 out of 13) where subordinates of lieutenants responded significantly lower than subordinates of either captains or majors and above. The only key factor that is not significantly lower is advancement/recognition.

Table 6
Comparison Table In Which Subordinates of Lieutenants Responded
Significantly Lower:

FACTOR	Than Captains	Than Majors & Above
Job Performance Goals	*	
Task Characteristics	*	*
Task Autonomy		*
Job Training	*	*
Work Support	*	*
Management/Supervision	*	. *
Supervisory Communications Climate	*	*
Organizational Comm Climate	*	*
Pride	*	*
Perceived Productivity	*	*
Job Related Satisfaction	*	*
General Organizational Climate	*	*

Table 7 contains career intent data for lieutenants, captains, and majors and above. Note that a smaller percentage of lieutenants plan to separate as soon as possible compared to captains. Lieutenants are much more uncertain about their career plans than other officers, however.

Table 7

CAREER INTENT

	LTS	CAPTS	MAJS+
CAREER	30.8	44.2	77.2
LIKELY CAREER	26.5	28.6	13.0
MAYBE	28.7	16.7	6.3
PROB NOT CAREER	10.2	5.6	1.5
SEPARATE	3.8	5.0	1.9

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Discussion

Independence and Responsibility

Independence and responsibility are the two most popular attributes lieutenants see in their jobs. Having just recently made the transition from academia and the various precommissioning programs, lieutenants are probably pleasantly surprised with the freedom and responsibility encountered on active duty. In fact, lieutenants responded significantly higher than captains on the OAP item, "To what extent does your job provide a great deal of freedom and independence in scheduling your work?" Their responses also heavily point to the fact that they enjoy whatever freedom and responsibility they can get.

In a follow-up analysis, we decided to see if freedom and independence related to other supervisory dimensions. We found that to be the case. Lieutenants who had higher levels of freedom and independence were found to be stronger supervisors.

It should be noted, though, that while some lieutenants are happy with the amount of responsibility associated with their work there are many who are not. Personal expectations, the impact that time and experience have on them, as well as diverse levels of self-confidence could help explain why independence and responsibility appear to be both a strength and concern. Also, such variables as age, prior service, and career field may greatly contribute to this dichotomy.

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Training

Due to their relative inexperience, lieutenants undoubtedly cherish any job related training they can receive. Indeed, many lieutenants have expressed this opinion in their responses to the question concerning what they like most about their work. At the same time, lack of training and lack of skill experience are a source of concern to lieutenants. Two items from the OAP, Job Related Training and Technical Training, show lieutenants to have responded significantly lower compared to captains and majors and above. It would seem apparent that lieutenants, being fairly new at their jobs, should be receiving much more training than other officers.

Communication

In another area, lieutenants have suggested that communication with supervisors is one of the aspects of their jobs that is most lacking. Some of the perceptions raised during the LPDP deal with communication problems with senior officers. They are:

- Senior officers are not coaching and giving guidance.
- Active problem-solving, support, teamwork, and <u>communication</u> seem to be lacking.

Lieutenants responded significantly lower than other officers on the OAP factor Supervisory Communications Climate. Some note should be made that lieutenants aren't communicating with their subordinates as well as other officer supervisors. Subordinates of lieutenants also responded significantly lower than subordinates of captains and majors and above on the factor Supervisory Communications Climate.

Lack of Direction and Understanding

Lieutenants have recurringly mentioned a perception of lack of direction.

As they come on active duty, lieutenants are very idealistic and motivated.

They are leaving an environment (college, technical training, etc.) where

they were operating more as individuals than as team players, working more for themselves than the organization. Now they are asked to be a part of the team. As they come on board, they also suffer to some degree from adapting to an enormous bureaucracy. It is possible that lieutenants have not yet come to grips with the demands and responsibilities of working in an organization. It is apparent that they have not yet "seen the big picture." If some lieutenants are unable to visualize how their individual roles relate to the overall mission of their organization and the Air Force, this could explain their feeling of lack of direction. Some of the perceptions raised during the LPDP could be contributing factors in this problem. They are:

- Officers are more concerned about general officer endorsements than they are about the mission.
- Senior officers are not coaching and giving guidance.
- Senior officers are not communicating performance and professional expectations.

We have found that lieutenants responded significantly lower compared to other officers on some OAP items where lack of direction could be a result. These OAP items are:

- I feel motivated to contribute my best efforts to the mission of my organization.
- My supervision explains how my job contributes to the overall mission.
- To what extent are your job performance goals clear?
- My organization has clear-cut goals.
- My supervisor sets high performance standards.
- To what extent do you know exactly what is expected of you in performing your job?

Interestingly, lieutenants responded significantly higher than captains on the item concerning freedom and independence in selecting one's own procedures to accomplish a job. This may also point to a lack of direction.

Two of the perceptions raised during the LPDP indicate a problem with teamwork. They are:

- Active problem-solving, support, <u>teamwork</u>, and communication seems to be lacking.
- Ambiguity, extreme subjectivity, and lack of performance feedback are fostering pettiness, confusion, distrust, prejudice, and a lack of teamwork because of the inflated OER system.

Without attributing lack of teamwork to a specific cause, we find lieutenants to have responded significantly less favorably compared to captains and majors and above on three OAP items dealing with teamwork. These items are:

- There is a high spirit of teamwork among my co-workers.
- My supervisor encourages teamwork.
- Co-worker relationships (my amount of effort compared to the effort of my co-workers, the extent to which my co-workers share the load, and the spirit of teamwork which exists among my co-workers).

Performance Feedback

Teamwork

Two OAP items show that lieutenants, captains, and majors and above perceive the same amount of performance feedback. They are:

- My performance has improved due to feedback received from my supervisor.
- My supervisor frequently gives me feedback on how well I am doing my job.

Retention

In the area of retention, the Air Force is doing fairly well with lieutenants. One of the perceptions raised during the LPDP supports this. It is that most lieutenants are motivated towards an Air Force career and are very competitive. Career oriented lieutenants (those who will most likely stay in the Air Force) comprise well over half of the total number of lieutenants in the Air Force (57.3%). Career intent data for lieutenants, captains, and majors and above, are supplied in Table 7.

Miscellaneous

Lieutenants express a great deal of enjoyment and satisfaction with regard to the people they work and come in contact with. They enjoy having a variety of tasks and flexibility to deal with these tasks. Lieutenants like managing people and material. Too much unnecessary paperwork and short suspenses are frequent concerns. Many lieutenants feel their technical skills are being underutilized.

Based on the information researched in this paper, some general conclusions may be drawn. Lieutenants are given more responsibility now than ever before and have a great deal of freedom, autonomy, and flexibility. They commonly fill positions which previously belonged to captains and majors. Those who have this responsibility seem to enjoy the challenges it presents. There are some, though, who feel their responsibility does not match their potential.

Now the paradox occurs. These same lieutenants also have a concern for the lack of direction they receive from supervisors. This could be a result of the freedom and flexibility they are awarded in carrying out their tasks.

Conversely, the freedom and independence may be a reflection of the lack of direction. Some of the perceptions raised during the LPDP, and OAP support of these perceptions, corroborate this. Also, as relatively new members of a large bureaucracy, lieutenants may need some time to understand and come to grips with their role in relation to the overall Air Force mission. A major segment of the LPDP, Officer Development, helps to facilitate this learning process. In the interim, supervisors need to be aware of these perceptions and spend the necessary time to help our young officers adapt to their new environment.

Subordinates of lieutenants are experiencing many of the same problems as lieutenants themselves. Subordinates of lieutenants responded significantly less favorably compared to subordinates of cantains and subordinates of majors and above on twelve of thirteen key OAP factors.

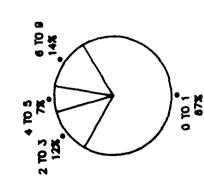
The data clearly indicate the need for additional training. Following are some steps which the Air Force might consider as possible remedies to this situation. It would appear to be cost effective to man the Air Force to conduct a LPDP at "all" bases every 12-18 months. This type program seems geared toward the problems that exist among lieutenants. Another alternative could be to convince the supervisors and superiors of lieutenants to expend greater effort and energy towards working with lieutenants. Among other things, this would entail improving communications and feedback with lieutenants and, in general taking a more active role helping them to become better managers and supervisors. Another possibility could be to review education and training at both one and post commissioning programs to insure it is tailored to address this situation.

APPENDIX A

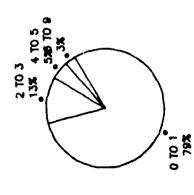
Demographics of 2605 Surveyed Lieutenants

(See Table 1)

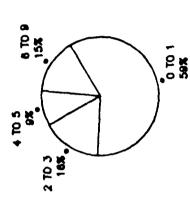
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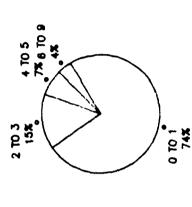
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2ND LIEUTENANTS NUM PEOPLE APR-OER



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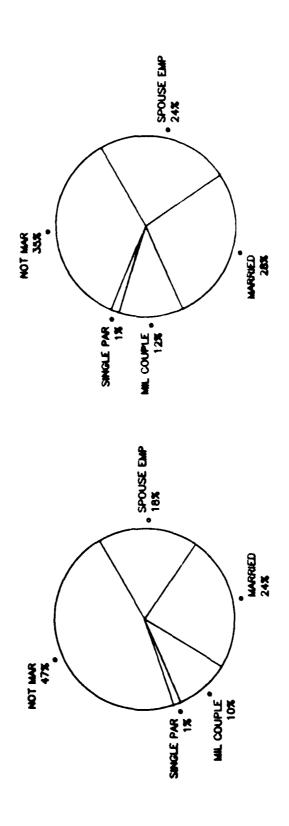
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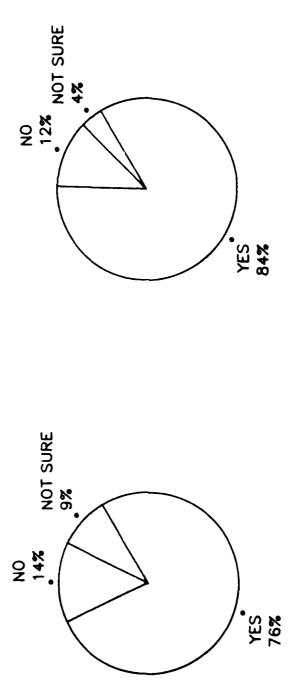
MARITAL STATUS



1ST LIEUTENANTS

2ND LIEUTENANTS

SUPERVISOR WRITES APR-OER



2ND LIEUTENANTS

1ST LIEUTENANTS

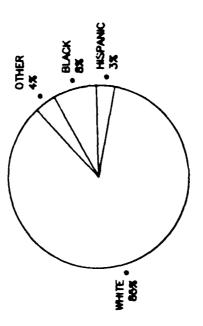
CAREER 32X

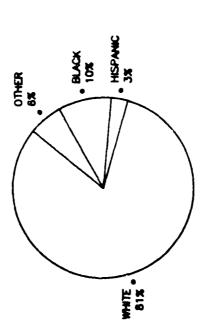
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APPENDIX B
Summary of Perceptions Raised
During the LPDP

- -- Professionalism is arbitrary and has taken a back seat to careerism.
 - --- Many officers are concerned more about their careers, promotion,

 OER's, and visibility than they are about the quality of their

 jobs.
 - --- Senior officers are not coaching and giving guidance.
 - --- Senior officers are not setting performance and professional expectations.
 - --- Senior officers are not setting good examples by their conduct and appearance.
 - --- Standards are not being uniformly enforced.
 - --- Mid-level officers are not willing to support their junior officers in making tough decisions.
 - --- Mid-level officers will not "rock the boat."
 - --- Mid-level officers are reluctant to take risks that "might" make them look confrontive or go against what the commander might want to hear.
 - --- Active problem-solving, support, teamwork, and communication seems to be lacking.
 - --- OER system is fostering a careerist attitude.
 - --- Officers are more concerned about general officer endorsements than they are about the mission.
 - --- Ambiguity, extreme subjectivity, and lack of performance feedback are fostering pettiness, confusion, distrust, prejudice, and lack of teamwork because of the inflated OER system.

- --- The present emphasis on combat, flying and "warrior" image is surfacing we/they animosity between rated and support people.
- -- Understanding the meaning and nature of professional relations is difficult for many lieutenants.
 - --- No definition of professional relations.
 - --- Very little education and explaining of professional relations by immediate supervisors.
 - --- Enforcement is arbitrary and is inconsistent from command to command and from base to base.
 - --- Use of first name is often encouraged by senior officers, or the lieutenants feel it is all right.
 - --- What guidance that is given is often originated, explained, and enforced by the wing commander. Mid-level officers do not echo, institutionalize, and enforce these standards at their level.
 - --- Lieutenants are the brunt of jokes demeaning them as officers.
 - --- Lieutenants have not learned or lack the ability to effectively work with senior NCO's.
 - ---- The areas of professional relations should be expanded and strengthened during basic training and the different phases of NCO PME.
 - --- Company Grade Officers Council (CGOC) needs to be strengthened, supported, and given more quality command attention.
- -- Lieutenants are very enthusiastic and want to do a good job.
- -- Most are motivated towards an Air Force career and are very competitive.

APPENDIX C

A Detailed Presentation of Lieutenants' Perceptions As Compared to Other Officers Using OAP Data Base Factors.

The officer categories are rank - ordered from high to low with vertical lines on the right to show statistically significant differences (as determined by a oneway analysis of variance with the follow-up multiple comparison test). Each vertical line extends to cover the officer categories where average responses are not significantly different from each other. This process is repeated in Appendices D and E. Where vertical lines do not overlap, there is a significant difference.

Mission Resources

Job Performance Goals

Majors + 4.89 | Captains 4.74 | Lieutenants 4.55 |

Task Characteristics

Majors + 5.52 ! Captains 5.36 ! Lieutenants 5.13

Task Autonomy

Majors + 4.99 | Captains 4.40 | Lieutenants 4.30 |

Job Training

Majors + 4.85 | Captains 4.67 | Lieutenants 4.50 |

Leadership Effectiveness

Work Support

Majors + 4.79 | Captains 4.51 Lieutenants 4.46

Management/Supervision

Majors + 5.44 | Captains 5.28 | Lieutenants 5.16

Supervisory Communications Climate

Majors + 4.95 | Captains 4.83 | Lieutenants 4.77

Organizational Communications Climate

Majors + 5.08 | Captains 4.78 | Lieutenants 4.72

Unit Effectiveness

Pride

Majors + 5.68 | Captains 5.49 | Lieutenants 5.25

Advancement - Recognition

Majors + 4.70 | Captains 4.48 | Lieutenants 4.46 |

Perceived Productivity

Majors + 5.87 | Captains 5.79 | Lieutenants 5.65 |

Job Related Satisfaction

Majors + 5.59 F Lieutenants 5.27 Captains 5.24

General Organizational Climate

Majors + 5.46 | Captains 5.07 | Lieutenants 5.00

APPENDIX D

A Detailed Presentation of the Perceptions of Subordinates of Lieutenants as Compared to Subordinates of Other Officers Using OAP Data Base Factors

Mission Resources

Subordinate Responses:

Job Performance Goals

Captains 4.85 | Majors + 4.82 | Lieutenants 4.76

Task Characteristics

Majors + 5.33 Captains 5.30 Lieutenants 5.15

Task Autonomy

 Majors +
 4.71 |

 Captains
 4.35 |

 Lieutenants
 4.25 |

Job Training

Captains 4.68 | 4.61 | Lieutenants 4.32

Leadership Effectiveness

Subordinate Responses:

Work Support

Majors + 4.65 | Captains 4.59 | Lieutenants 4.50 |

Management/Supervision

Majors + 5.35 | Captains 5.20 | Lieutenants 4.81 |

Supervisory Communications Climate

Majors + 4.90 | Captains 4.83 | Lieutenants 4.54 |

Organizational Communications Climate

Majors + 4.83 | Captains 4.70 | Lieutenants 4.49

Unit Effectiveness

Subordinate Responses:

Pride

Majors + 5.42 | Captains 5.40 | Lieutenants 5.09 |

Advancement - Recognition

Lieutenants 4.47 | Majors + 4.39 | Captains 4.39 |

Perceived Productivity

Majors + 5.85 | Captains 5.80 | Lieutenants 5.64 |

Job Related Satisfaction

Majors + 5.39 | Captains 5.28 | Lieutenants 4.97

General Organizational Climate

Majors + 5.12 | Captains 4.95 | Lieutenants 4.74 |

APPENDIX E

A Detailed Presentation of Lieutenants' Perceptions As Compared to Other Officers Using OAP Data Base Items V201 To what extent does your job require you to do many different things. using a variety of your talents and skills?

Majors + 5.91 | Captains 5.58 | Lieutenants 5.32 |

V213 To what extent does your job give you freedom to do your work as you see fit?

Majors + 5.03 | Captains 4.47 | Lieutenants 4.29

V214 To what extent are you allowed to make the major decisions required to perform your job well?

Majors + 5.06 | Captains 4.63 | Lieutenants 4.38

V217 To what extent do you know exactly what is expected of you in performing your job?

Majors + 5.31 | Captains 5.20 | Lieutenants 4.95

V216 To what extent do you feel accountable to your supervisor in accomplishing your job?

Majors + 5.65 | Lieutenants 5.40 | Captains 5.32

V221 To what extent are your job performance goals realistic?

Majors + 4.94 | Captains 4.76 | Lieutenants 4.62 |

V226 To what extent do you perform the same tasks repeatedly within a short period of time?

Captains 4.32 | Lieutenants 4.28 | Majors + 3.75 |

Secretary, with \$65

V270 To what extent does your job provide a great deal of freedom and independence in scheduling your work?

Majors + 4.86 | Lieutenants 4.25 | Captains 4.15 |

V271 To what extent does your job provide a great deal of freedom and independence in selecting your own procedures to accomplish it?

Majors + 4.99 | Captains 4.33 | Lieutenants 4.25 |

V273 To what extent are your job performance goals clear?

Majors + 5.07 | Captains 4.92 | Lieutenants 4.64

V300 Ideas developed by my workgroup are readily accepted by management personnel above my supervisor.

Majors + 4.86 | Captains 4.48 | Lieutenants 4.35

V312 There is a high spirit of teamwork among my co-workers.

Majors + 5.32 | Captains 5.05 | Lieutenants 4.84

V314 My organization has clear-cut goals.

Majors + 5.10 | Captains 4.94 | Lieutenants 4.79

V317 The goals of my organization are reasonable.

Majors + 5.48 | Captains 5.20 | Lieutenants 5.10

V405 My supervisor sets high performance standards.

Majors + 5.91 | Captains 5.68 Lieutenants 5.61

V410 My supervisor encourages teamwork.

Majors + 5.68 | Captains 5.50 | Lieutenants 5.36

V426 My supervisor asks members for their ideas on task improvements.

Majors + 5.70 | Captains 5.53 | Lieutenants 5.35

V428 My supervisor explains how my job contributes to the overall mission.

Majors + 5.15 | Captains 4.96 | Lieutenants 4.81

V431 My supervisor helps me set specific goals.

Majors + 4.74 | Captains 4.56 | Lieutenants 4.44

V435 My supervisor always helps me improve my performance.

Majors + 4.77 | Captains 4.69 | Lieutenants 4.63

V436 My supervisor insures that I get job related training when needed.

Majors + 4.93 | Captains 4.86 | Lieutenants 4.85

V437 My job performance has impressed due to feedback received from my supervisor.

Act to See Jeen

Majors + 4.60 Captains 4.60 Lieutenants 4.57

V442 My supervisor frequently gives me feedback on how well I am doing my job.

Majors + 4.50 | Captains 4.44 | Lieutenants 4.43

V709 Co-worker relationships (my amount of effort compared to the effort of my co-workers, the extent to which my co-workers share the load, and the spirit of teamwork which exists among my co-workers).

Majors + 5.54 | Captains 5.35 | Lieutenants 5.20

V712 Technical training (other than OJT). The technical training I have received to perform my current job.

Majors + 5.00 | Captains 4.75 | Lieutenants 4.50

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APPENDIX F
Organizational Assessment Package
Factors and Variables

ORGANIZATIONAL

ASSESSMENT

PAGMAGE

FACTORS AND VARIABLES

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER AIR UNIVERSITY MAXWELL AFB. ALABAMA



The purpose of the Organizational Assessment Package (OAP) Users Guide is the provide the information necessary to understand and effectively use the OAP system. The material in this guide is intended to identify and define the OAP factors and variables. This guide is divided into sections that include:

Definitions of OAP Factors SECTION 1:

OAP Demographic Items SECT10N 2:

Work Itself SECT10# 3:

Job Enrichment SECTION 4:

Mork Group Process SECTION 5: Nork Group Output SECTION 6: OAP Variables (Listed numerically and cross-referenced) SECTION 7: The DAP was developed for use by the Air Force Leadership and Management Development Center (LMDC), Maxwell AFB, Alabama. The objectives of the DAP

- 1. Inform commanders, managers, supervisors, and functional staff agencies of the nature, magnitude, level, scope, and source of current and potential leadership and management strengths and problems.
- 2. Provide inputs to Air Force education and training programs, to increase instructional effectiveness, and to provide inputs for curriculum development.
- Provide feedback for improving the effectiveness of the LMDC Management Consultation Teams.
- 4. Develop LMDC training programs for management consultants to expand their consulting capabilities in areas which would best serve needs of the Air Force and specific organizations.
- 5. Provide a wide, varied, and creditable data base for research in the fields of leadership and management as well as research into jobs and career fields.
- Provide an Air Force-wide management information system for deci-

Sion making.

administered as a first step in a LMDC consultant visit to a base. In addition to the demographic items, the OAP survey contains attitudinal questions which are grouped to form 25 factors. The questions making up the factors are designed to solicit responses from individuals on a wide range of job related factors as well as factors relating to supervision, communications, and performance within the organization. The allowable responses to the survey questions range from one, indicating disagreement or dissatisfaction, to seven, principle instrument of the OAP is a 109 question survey which is indicating a high level of agreement or satisfaction.

The factors measured by the OAP are grouped into a systems model to assess three aspects of a work group: Input, process, and output (adapted from McGrath's model).

Input. In LMDC's adaptation of the model, input is comprised of demo-graphics, work itself, and job enrichment.

- A. Demographics. Descriptive or background information about the respondents to the DAP survey (see section 2 for a list of demographic items).
- B. Mork Itself. The work itself has to do with the task properties (technologies) and environmental conditions of the job. It assesses the paterens of characteristics members bring to the group or organization, and paterens of differentiation and integration among position and roles. The following OAP factors measure the work itself:
- 806 Job Desires (Need For Enrichment) 810 - Job Performance Goals
- 812 Task Characteristics 813 Task Autonomy 814 Worth Repetition 816 Desired Repetitive Easy Tasks 816 Job Related Training
- Job Influences (not a statistical factor)
- C. Job Enrichment. Measures the degree to which the job itself is interesting, meaningful, challenging, and responsible. The following OAP factors measure job enrichment:

- 800 Skill Variety 801 Task identity 802 Task Significance 804 Job Feedback 806 Need for Enrichment Index (Job Desires) 807 Job Motivation Index 809 Job Motivation Index Additive 825 Motivation Potential Score
- Work Group Process. The work group process assesses the pattern of activity and interaction among the group members. The following DAP factors measures leadership and the work group process:
- 805 Performance Barriers/Blockages (Work Support)
 - 818 Management and Supervision 819 Supervisory Communications Climate
- Supervisory Assistance (not a statistical factor) 820 - Organizational Communications Climate Work Interferences (not a statistical factor)

Assesses changes on skills and attitudes, and effects on adjustment. The following OAP factors measure the work group output: Mork Group Output. Measures task performance, group development, and effects on group members. Assesses the quantity and quality of task performance and alteration of the group's relation to the environment. Assesses changes in positions and role patterns, and in the development of norms.

- 811 Pride
- 817 Advancement/Recognition
- 821 Work Group Effectiveness (Perceived Productivity) 822 Job Related Satisfaction 824 General Organizational Climate

Section 1

DEFINITIONS OF OAP FACTORS

(STATISTICAL FACTORS)

500 Still Variety: Measures the degree to which a job requires a variety of different tasks of activities in carrying out the work, which involve the use of a number of different skills and talents of the worker. A key is that the skills required are valued by the worker.

BOI Task Identity: Measures the degree to which the job requires completion of a whole and identifiable piece of work from beginning to end.

802 (ask Significance: Measures the degree to which the job has a substantial impact on the lives or work of others; the importance of the job.

803 (Mot Used)

804 Job Feedback: Measures the degree to which carrying out the work activities required by the job results in the worker obtaining clear and direct information about job outcomes or information on good and poor performance.

805 Performance Barriers/Blockages (Work Support): Measures the degree to which work performance is hindered by additional duties, details, inadequate tools, equipment, or work space.

806 Meed for Enrichment Index (Job Desires): Refers to the job related Characteristics (autonomy, personal growth, use of skills, etc.) that the individual would like in a job.

807 Job Motivation Index. A composite index derived from the job characteristics that reflects the overall "motivational aspects" of a job; the degree to which a job prompts high internal work motivation on the part of job encombents. 806 QJI Total Score: A composite index derived from the job characteristics that reflects one's perception of motivation provided by the job itself as opposed to motivation provided by others. This factor is similar to the other job motivation factors, but it employs a slightly different theory in activing at the results.

809 Job Motivation Index - Additive: This factor employs a variation of theory used by the other Joh motivation factors.

810 Job Performance Goals Measures the degree to which job performance doals are clear, specific, realistic, understandable, and challecaing

811 Pride Measures the prid, in one's work.

812 Task Characteristics. A combination of skill variety, task identity, task significance, and job feedback designed to measure several aspects of one's job.

813 Tass Astrocky Measures the degree to which the job provides freedom to to the work as one sees fit, discretion in scheduling, decision-making, and means for accomplishing a job.

814 Nork Repetition: Measures the extent to which one performs the same tasks or faces the same type of problems in his or her job on a regular back.

816 Desired Repetitive Easy Tasks: Measures the extent to which one desires his or her job to involve repetitive tasks or tasks that are easy to accommiss.

817 Advancement/Recognition: Measures one's awareness of advancement and recognition, and feelings of being prepared (i.e., learning new skills for promotion).

818 Management and Supervision: Measures the degree to which the worker has high performance standards and good work procedures. Measures support and quidance receives, and the overall quality of supervision.

819 Supervisory Communications Climate: Measures the degree to which the worker perceives that there is good rapport with supervisors; that there is a good working environment; that innovation for task improvement is encouraged, and that rewards are based upon performance.

320 Organizational Communications Climate: Measures the degree to which the worker perceives that there is an open communications environment in the organization, and that adequate information is provided to accomplish the Job.

821 Work Group Effectiveness (Perceived Productivity): Measures one's view of the quantity, quality and efficiency of work generated by his or her work group.

822 Job Related Satisfaction: Measures the degree to which the worker is generally satisfied with factors surrounding the job.

823 Job Helated Training: Measures the extent to which one is satisfied with on-the-job and technical training received.

S24 General Organizational Climate: Measures the individual's perception of his or her organizational environment as a whole (i.e., spirit of team work, communications, organizational pride, etc.).

495 Motivation Folencial Score: This factor employs a variation of theory seed by the other job motivation factors. It ranges between G and 343 with 194 being the Air Force average. Low scores indicate a poorly motivating one.

(NON-STATISTICAL FALTORY)

ich butbences. Returns to worker's feelings of accountability to his or her bus evises, and standards of performance.

wark letyrferences (dentifies things which impede an individual's job perfer ance. Lybratisory Assistance. Measures the extent to which a supervisor helps the

Section 2

OAP DEMOGRAPHIC ITEMS

STATEMENT	Total months in present position:		More	4. More than 12 months, less than 18 months 5. More than 18 months, less than 24 months 6. More than 24 months	¥ o	Your Ethnic Group is:		2. Asian or Pacific Islander 3. Black, not of Hispanic Origin	5. White, not of Hispanic Origin	o. Utmer	27	 Not married. Married: Spouse is a civilian employed 	Outside nome. Narride Spouse is a civilian employed outside home - geographically separated. Married Spouse not employed outside home. Married: Spouse not employed outside home. geographically separated outside home. Married: Spouse is a military member. Married: Spouse is a military member. Single parent.	Variable 008, statement 11, was added to the OAP on 19 Jan. 80 and replaced variable 014 which appears on page 3. Although no longer ised, Variable 014 is still shown because data collected from about 2.,000 samples for this variable remains in the data base.	<u>, </u>	1. Non-high school graduate 2. High school graduate or GE3 4. Less than two years college 4. Two years or more college 5. Bachelors Degree 6. Masters Gegree 7. Boctoral Degree
STATEMENT	4					s				:				riable 008, statem placed variable 01 Pel, Variable 014 1 ,000 samples for t	æ	
VAR1ABLE NUMBER	900					007				000	9 000			3.0 P	ين ن	
STATEMENT	Supervisor's Code	Mork Group Code	Sex	Your age is	You are (officer, enlisted, 65, etc.)	Your pay grade is	Primary AFSC	Duty AFSC	The above items are contained on the response sheet.)	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	Total years in the Air Force.	1. Less than 1 year 2. More than 1 year, less than 2 years 3. More than 2 years, less than 3 years 4. More than 3 years, less than 4 years 5. More than 4 years, less than 8 years 6. More than 2 years, less than 12 years 7. More than 12 years 10tal months in present career field 1. Less than 1 mosts.	More than 1 More than 6 More than 12 More than 14 More than 34	Total months of this station	1. Cess than invite less than Emonths. 2. More than inpute, less than 12 months. 3. More than inpute, less than 12 months. 4. More than in mistry, less than 24 months. 5. More than 24 months, less than 36 months. 7. More than 34 months, less than 36 months.
STATEMENT	•		•		•	•	•	•	above items ar	,	•		~			
VARIABLE MUMBER	•	•	ı	•	,	•	•	•	(Note: The	100	200	903	₽0€		305	

Section 2 (Continued)

OAP DEMOGRAPHIC ITEMS

STATEMENT	What is your usual work schedule?	1. Day shift, normally stable hours 2. Swing shift (about 1600-2400) 4. Rotating shift schedule 5. Day or shift work with irregular/unstable hours 6. Frequent IDY/travel or frequently on-call to report to work	 Crew schedule How often does your supervisor hold group meetings?	 Never Occasionally 5. Daily Monthly 6. Continuously 	How often are group meetings used to solve problems and establish goals?	 Never 3. About half the time Occasionally 4. All of the time 	What is your aeronautical rating and current status? 1. Nonrated, not on aircrew	 Nonrated, now on dircrem Rated, in crew/operation: Joh Rated, in support Job 	which of the following best des, ribes your career or employment intentions?	1. Planning to retire in the ment 12 months 2. Will considue in/with the Air force as a career. 3. Will must likely continue in with the air force 1. May continue in/with the Air force 5. Will most likely not make the Air force a career will separate/terminate from the Air force as soon as possible.
STATEMENT	12		13		14		15		ç	
VARIABLE	510		910		110		018		916	
STATEMENT	Highest level of professional military education	U. None or not applicable 1. NCO Orientation Course or USAF Supervisor 2. NCO Leadership School (NCO Phase 3) 3. NCO Academy (NCO Phase 4) 4. Senior NCO Academy (NCO Phase 4)		many people do	2. 1 6. b to 8 3. 2 7. 9 or more 4. 3	For how many people do you write performance reports?	1. None 5. 4 to 5 2. 1 6. 6 to 8 3. 2 7. 9 or more	× 4	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure	Your work requires you to wark brimarily 1. Alone 2. With one or two people 3. As a small work group (3.5 neople) 4. As a large work group in or munity prope 5. Other
STATEMENT	,			6 0		6		01		s
VARIABLE NUMBER	010			110		012		013		610

Section 3

WORK ITSELF

FACTOR 806 -	FACTOR 806 - JOB DESTRES (NEED FOR related characteristics (autonomy, the individual would like in a job.	FACTOR 806 - JOB DESIRES (NEED FOR ENRICHMENT INDEX) has to 30 mith job related characteristics (autonomy, personal growth, use of skills, et . Enst the individual would like in a job.	FACTOR 812 Tdentity, L aspects of	. TASK CHARACTER ask significance one's job.	FACIOR 812 - TASK CHARACTERISTICS: A combination of skill variety, task TAGNETY, Lask significance, and job feedback designed to measure several aspects of one's job.
*A 2 3 4 2 E	STATEMENT	STATEMENT	VAR I ABLE NUMBER	STATEMENT	STATEMENT
(In 19 Jub.	l would like t extremely larg	(in my job. I would like to have the characteristics les, rined from inct it all to lan extremely large amount")	102	17	To what extent does your job require you to do many different things, using a variety of your talents and skills?
500	<u>ن</u> د	Opportunities to have independence in my with	202	18	To what extent does your job involve doing a
3 50	3	A job that is meaningful.			Whole task of unit of work:
35:	53	The opportunity for personal great on the lot	503	61	To what extent is your job significant, in that it affects others in some important way
253	3 \$	Opportunities in my work to use my sailis Opportun ities to perform a variety if tasks	272	22	To what extent are you able to determine how well you are doing your job without feedback from anome also?
FACTOR 810	JOB PERFORMAN	FACTOR 810 - JOB PERFORMANIE JOAES - Measures the extent to which job pro- Formance goals are clear, specific, realistic, understandable, and challeng	602	92	To what extent does your job provide the chance to know for yourself when you do a good job, and to be responsible for your own work?
			210	27	To what extent does doing your job well affect a
WAR!ABLE	STATEMENT	は本質が見れて	ï	,	lut of people?
	s.	to what extent do you know cractly what is expected of you in perforing your job?	211	88	To what extent does your Job provide you with a chance to finish completely the piece of work you have begun?
£.	35	To what extent are your job performance anals difficult to accomplish?	212	59	To what extent does your job require you to use a number of complex skills?
113	ደ	To what extent are your job performance goals. Clear?			
\$ 12	37	To what extent are your job performance goals specified.			
1221	24	for what netent are your job performance goals realiseit?			

Section 3 (Continued)

a succession of the second second

WORK ITSELF

Measures the degree to which the job provides TASK AUTONOMY CACTOR SIS

FACTOR 823 - JOB RELATED TRAINLING: Measures the extent to which one is satisfied with on-the-job and technical training received.		STATEMENT	On-the-Job Training (QJT)	The OJT instructional methods and instructors' competence.	Technical Training (Other than 0JT)	The technical training I have received to perform my current job.	FACTOR - JOB INFLUENCES (NOT A STATISTICAL FACTOR):	STATEMENT	To what extent do you feel accountable to your supervisor in accomplishing your job?
JOB RELATED T	STATEMENT	NUMBER	104		106		INFLUENCES (N	STATEMENT	33
FACTOR 823 -	VARIABLE	NUMBER	711		511		FACTOR - JOB	VARJABLE NUMBER	216
FACTOR 813 - TASK AUTONOMY: Measures the degree to which the job provides Freedom to do the work as one sees fit; discretion in scheduling, decision	making, and means for accomplishing a job.	, ,	STATEMENT	"O what extent does your job provide a great deal of freedom and independence in scheduling	your work?	To what extent does your job provide a great deal of freedom and independence in selecting your own procedures to accomplish it?	To what extent does your job give you freedom to do your work as you see filt?	To what extent are you allowed to make the major decisions required to perform your job well?	
do the work a	d means for ac	STATEMEN"	NUMBER NUMBER	2		77	30	ë	
FACTOR 813	making, an	VARIABLE	NUMBER.	۰, ۷		11.2	213	\$12	
									50

To what extent do co-workers in your work group maintain high standards of performance?

25

8 238

FACTOR 814 - MORK REPETITION: Measures the extent to which one performs the same tasks or faces the same type of problems in his or her jub on a regular basis.

FACTOR 816 - DESIRED REPLITIVE EAST LASKS: TREASURES OF LACKS that are easy to accomplish.

	A July of Which tasks are repetitive	A job in which tasks are colatively passacronglish
IN BW 3 L W L S	a judy on which tas	A JOR IN Which tak accomplish
STATEMENT	\$6	5:
VARIABLE NUMBER	382	758

•

Marine State to co

Section 4

JOB ENRICHMENT

FACTOR 800 - SKILL WARIETY: Measures the degree to which a job requires a variety of different tasks or activities in carrying out the work; Involves the use of a number of different skills and talents of the worker; skills required are valued by the worker.

the use of a required are	number of diff valued by the	the use of a number of different skills and talents of the worker; skills required are <u>valued</u> by the worker.
VARIABLE MUMBER	STATEMENT	STATEMENT
102	11	To what extent does your job require you to do many different things, using a variety of your talents and skills?
212	58	To what extent does your job require you to use a number of complex skills?

FACTOR 801 - TASK IDENTITY: Measures the degree to which the job requires completion of a whole and identifiable piece of work from beginning to end.

STATEMENT	To what extent does your job involve doing a whole task or unit of work?	To what extent does your job provide you with a chance to finish completely the piece of work you have begun?
STATEMENT	6 0	82
VARTABLE NUMBER	202	1117

FACTOR 802 . TASK SIGNIFICANCE: Measures the degree to which the job has a substantial impact on the lives or work of others, the importance of the job.

STATEMENT	to what extent is your job significant, in that it affects others in some important way?	to what extent does doing your job well affect a lot of people?
STATEMENT	19	23
VARTABLE NUMBER	203	210

FACTOR 804 - JOB FEEDBACK: Measures the degree to which carrying out the world activities required by the job results in the worker obtaining clear and direct information about job outcomes or information on good and poor performance.

STATEMENT	To what extent are you able to determine how we you are doing your job without feedback from anyone else?	To what extent does your job provide the chance to know for yourself when you do a good job, and to be responsible for your own work?
STATEMENT	22	56
VARIABLE	212	506

FACTOR 806 - NEED FOR ENRICHMENT INDEX (JOB DESIRES): Has to do with job related characteristics lautonomy, personal growth, use of skills, etc.) that the individual would like in a job.

STATEMENT	(in my job, I would like to have the characteristics describedfrom "not at all" to "an extremely large amount")	upportunities to have independence in my work.	A job that is meaningful.	The opportunity for personal growth in my Job.	Opportunities in my work to use my skills.	Opportunities to perform a variety of tasks.
STATEMENT	l would like to extremely large	15	25	53	54	55
VARTABLE NUMBER	(in my job,	249	250	152	252	253

Section 4 (Continued)

JOB ENRICHMENT

FACTOR 807 - JOB MOTIVATION INDEX A omposite index derived from the six job characteristics that reflects the overall "motivating potential" of a job, the degree to which a job will prompt high internal work motivation on the part of job encumbents.

Task Identity
Task Significance
Job Feedback
Work Support
Task Autonomy Skill Variety

Formula: ((800+801+802+805)/4)(813)(804)

FACTOR 808 - 0.1 TOTAL SCORE. Assesses one's perception of motivation pro-<u>vided by his or her job.</u> This factor is a variation of theory employed by <u>other job motivation factors.</u> Score is computed using the variables in the following formula:

(V201+V202+V203+V270+V271+V272 +8-V206+V207+V208+V209+V210 +V211+V212+V213)

FACIOR 809 - JOB MULIVATION INDEX - ADDITIVE: This factor is a variation of theory employed by other Job motivation factors. Index is computed using the following factors:

skill Variety
ssk identity
ssk identity work Repetition 800 801 803 804 805 813

Work Support

Task Autonomy

((800+801+802+805)/4)+813+804 Formula: FACTOR 825 - McTyalion POTENTIAL SCORE. This factor is another variation of theory employed by other job motivation factors. It ranges between 9 and 343 with 199 being the Air Force average. Low scores indicate a poorly motivating jub. Score is computed using the following factors.

skill Karlety Task identity Task Significance Job Teedback

Task Autonomy

(800+601+802)/3)(813)(804)

WORK GROUP PROCESS

FACTOR 805 - PERFORMANCE BARRIFRS/BI

VARIABLE NUMBER	STATEMENT	STATEMENT
506	23	To what extent do additional duties interferr with the performance of your primar, 1957
207	24	To what extent do you have adequate tools annequipent to accomplish your job?
807	25	To what extent is the amount of work space provided adequate?
Formula	(8-206+207+208)/3	

FACTOR 818 - MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION. Peasures the digite to which the worker has high performance standarfs and good work procedures. Measures support and guidance received, and the overall quality of supervision

.... He cour their land

			oden,
VARIABLE	STATEMENT	STATEMENT	VARIAB NUMBER
\$ 0 \$	58	My supervisor is a good planner.	4/4
405	65	My supervisor sets high performance standurt.	
410	09	My supervisor encourages teamwork.	47.4
411	63	My supervisor represents the group at all times.	431
412	62	My supervisor establishes good werk procedur	4 13
413	63	My supervisor has made his responsibilities clear to the group.	435
445	64	My supervisor fully explains procedures to segmentations.	436
416	99	My supervisor performs well under a succession of	

FACTOR - WORK INTERFERENCES (NOT A STATISTICAL FACTOR): Identifies things which impede an individual's job performance.

	STATEMENT	To what extent do you have the necessary supplie: to accomplish your job?	To what extent do details (task not covered by primary or additional duty descriptions) interfere with the performance of your primary job?	To what extent does a bottleneck in your organi- Lation seriously affect the flow of work either to or from your group?
	STATEMENT NUMBER	48	49	05
•	VARIABLE NUMBER	27.7	278	279

FACTOR 819 - SUPERVISORY COMMUNICATIONS CLIMATE: Measures the degree to which the worker perceives that there is good rapport with supervisors, that there is a good working environment, that innovation for task improvement is encouraged, and that rewards are based upon performance.

STATEMENT	My supervisor asks members for their ideas on task improvements.	My supervisor explains how my job contributes to the overall mission.	My supervisor helps he set specific goals.	My supervisor lets me know when ; am Joing a good job.	My supervisor always helps no improve my per- fornance.	My supervisor insures that I get joh related training when needed.	My job performance has ingroved due to feedback werevelved from my supervisor.	By supervisor frequently gives my feedback on how well I am doing my job
STATEMENT	6,	&C *	60	0,	13	1.3	4	92
VARIABLE	476	4 28	333	4 (3	435	430		715

Section 5 (Continued)

WORK GROUP PROCESS

FACTOR 820 - ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUN.CATIONS CLIMATE: Measures the degree to

FACTOR 820 which the wo	orker perceives nization, and t	FACTOR 820 - ORGANIZATIONAL COMPUNICATIONS CLIMMIE: Measures the degree to which the worker perceives that there is an open compunications environment in the organization, and that adequate information is provided to accomplish	SUPERVISURY WHICH A SUP	ASSISTANCE (NO	SUPERVISORY ASSISTANCE (NOT A STATISTICAL FACTOR). Measures the extent to which a supervisor helps the subordinate.
the job.			WARIABLE	STATEMENT	
VARIABLE	STATEMENT	AT JE SE SE	NUMBER	A SEE K	STATEMENT
MUMBE R	MUMBE K	STATE	454	99	My supervisor takes time to help me when needed.
300	88	<pre>ideas developed by my work group are readily accepted by management personnel above my super- visor.</pre>	434		My supervisor lets me know when ! am doing a poor job.
301	93	My organization provides all the necessary information for me to do my job effectively.	439	75	When I need technical advice, i ususally go to my supervisor.
305	3	My organization provides adequate information to my work group.			
303	88	My work group is usually evare of important events and situations.			
ğ	36	My complaints are aired satisfactorily.			
90	16	The information in my organization is widely shared so that those needing it have it available.			
314	*	My organization has clear-cut goals.			
31.7	8	The goals of my organization are reasonable.			
318	100	My organization provides accurate information to my work group.			

Section 6

WORK GROUP OUTPUT

FACTOR 811	- PRIDE: Measu	FACTOR 811 - PRIDE: Measures the pride in one's work.	FACTOR 821	WORK GROUP EFF	FACTOR 821 - WORK GROUP EFFECTIVENESS (PERCEIVED PRODUCTIVITY): Measures one's
215	33	To what extent are you proud of your job?	work group.	quantity, quari	ly, and efficiency of work generated by his of her
275	46	To what extent does your work give you a feeling of pride?	VARIABLE	STATEMENT NUMBER	STATEMENT
646708	0/12/20/20/20/20/20	O'CALLET MASS. and a source of the second of	259	11	The quantity of output of your work group is very high
ment and recognition, skills for promotion)	cognition, and promotion).	racing by a manucarmifacturarition, measures one s awareness of durance— ment and recognition, and feelings of baing prepared (i.e., learning new skills for promotion).		78	The quality of output of your work group is very high
VAR I ABLE NUMBER	STATEMENT	STATEMENT	192	96	when high priority work arises, such as short suspenses, crash programs, and schedule changes,
234	41	To what extent are you aware of promotion as- vancement opportunities that affect you?			the people in my work group do an outstanding job in handling these situations
539	43	To what extent do you have the opportunity to progress up your career ladder?	264	C 80	Your work group always gets maximum output from available resources (e.g., personnel and material)
240	44	To what extent are you being prepared to accept increased responsibility?	592	8	Your work group's performance in comparison to similar work groups is very high
241	45	To what extent do people who perform well receive recognition?			
276	47	To what extent do you have the opportunit, to learn skills which will improve your promotion			

Section 6 (Continued) WORK GROUP OUTPUT

FACTOR 824 - SENERAL STRANGOUTTONAL CLIMATE: Measures the individual's per- ception of his or fer organizational environment as a whole (i.e. spirit of	team work, communications, incommizational pride, etc.).		#3431 A.	 organization is very interested in the atti- udes of the group members toward their jobs. 	" organization has a very strong interest in	the welfare of its people.	am very proud to work for this organization.	*eel responsible to my organization in accom-	personnel in my unit are recognized for out- stansing performance.	om usually given the opportunity to show or demonstrate my work to others.	here is a high spirit of teamwork among my C.—workers.	The 1s outstanding cooperation between mark	rroups of my organization.	feel motivated to contribute my best efforts: the mission of my organization.	 organization rewards individuals based on cerformence.
1568 54 2364N	Out. 1	100 mm	1	'n	**		₹ ₹ 1 \$:	••	2c	ç.	*	w - ra		. 0	g,
FACTOR 824 ception of h	team work, c	VARIABLE	AUMBE R	305	306		367	308	310	111	315	313		315	316
FACTOR 822 - JOB RELATED SATISFACTION: Measures the degree to which the worker is generally satisfied with factors surrounding the job.		STATEMENT	Feeling of Helpfulness	The chance to help people and improve their wel- fare through the performance of my job. The importance of my job performance to the welfare			My dincurt of effort compared to the effort of my CO-workers, the extent to which my co-workers	share the load, and the spirit of teamwork which exists among my co-workers.	Family Attitude Toward Job The recognition and the pride my family has in the work I do.	Mork Schedule My work schedule; flexibility and regularity of	my work schedule; the number of hours I work per week.	Job Security	Acquired Valuable Skills	The chance to acquire valuable skills in my joo which prepare me for future opportunities.	My Job as a whole
enerally sat	STATEMENT	NUMBER	101			102			103	106		107	106		80
FACTOR 822	VAR! ABLE	NUMBER	705		•	709			710	11,		817	617		123

Section 7

STATEMENT STATEMENT	32 To what extent are you proud of your job?	33 To what extent do you feel accountable to your supervisor in accomplishing your job?	34 To what extent do you know exactly what is expected of you in performing	your job? To what extent are your job perform-	(Mot liked)			- (Not used)	- (Not Used)	- (Not Used)	- (Not Used)	39 To what extent do you perform the same tasks repeatedly within a short period of time?	40 To what extent are you faced with the same type of problem on a weekly have?	(Not Used)	- (Not Used)	- (Not Used)	- (Not Used)	- (Not Used)	(Not 1)sed)	Mote: This variable is an element of "job influences" (not a statistical factor).
STATEM	m	m	6)	•			е,					μ,	•							la ne si a
FACTOR	811	(Note)	810	. 018	,	, ,	810	1	,	ı	•	814	9 16:		•	•	•	•	•	is variable
VARIABLE	215	912	212	218	916	530	122	222	223	224	525	226	227	328	558	230	231	232	233	Note: Thi
	STATEMENT To what extent does your job require	you to do many different things, using a variety of your talents and skills?	To what extent does your job involve doing a whole task or unit of work?	To what extent is your job significant, in that it affects others in some important way?	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	To what extent do additional duties interfere with the performance of your primary job?		tools and equipment to accompilish your job?	To what extent is the amount of work	באפרע הופעק פרעלקפינע	to what extent does your job by the them them them to work of a good job, and to be responsible for your own work?	To what extent does doing your job well affect a lot of people?	To what extent does your job provide you with a chance to finish com-	pletely the piece of work you have begun?	To what extent does your job require	you to use a remote or compress skills?	To what extent does your job give you freedom to do your work as you see	_	To what extent are you allowed to make the major decisions required to per- form your job well?
STATEMENT	NUMBER 17		18	19	•	•	. 23	24		25	,	ę	. ،	58		53		30		E
	FACTOR 800/812		801/815	802/812	•	•	808	36		805		804/812	802/812	801/812		800/812		813		813
VARTABLE	NUMBER 201		202	203	502	502	506	202		902	į	6 02	210	211		2112		213		214

Section 7 (Continued)

STATEMENT	The opportunity for personal growth in my job	Opportunities in my work to use my		Opportunities to perform a variety of tasks	(Not Used)	A job in which tasks are repetitive.	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	A job in which tasks are relatively easy to accomplish.	The quantity of output of your work group is very high	The quality of output of your work	group is very high	When high priority work arises, such as short suscenses, crash presentation	and schedule changes, the people in my work group du an outstandien into in	handling these situations	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	Your work group always gets maximum	output from available resources (e.g., personnel and material)	Tour white group's performance in com-	parison to similar wirk groups is very
STATEMENT NUMBER	53	35		55	•	3 8	•		57	"	8,		62				•	86		18	
FACTOR	908	908		806	,	818	•	•	31.6	821	178		1/8				,	921		: 78	
VARIABLE	192	252		253	254	552	952	757	258	559	260		192			242	263	264		365	
STATEMENT	tion/advancement opportunities that affect you?	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	To what extent do co-workers in your work group maintain high standards of	performance?	To what extent do you have the orpor- tunity to progress up your career lad-	der?	To what extent are you being prepared to accept increased responsibility?	To what extent do people who perform well receive recognition?	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	(pasf low)	(Not Used)	(Not used)	(Not Used)		in my job, I would like to have the characteristics described from "not at		Opportunities to have independency on my work?
STATEMENT NUMBER	;	,	ŧ	•	45		43		44	\$	•	•			•		•		te to have the	large amount")	51
FACTOR	;	•		,	(Note)		817		817	817		•	•		•	•			i would lik	n extremely	906
VARIABLE NUMBER	3	535	536	237	238		239		5 4 0	541	242	243	244	545	942	247	248		(In my job	all to a	549

Note. This variable is an element of "job influences" (not a statistical $\overline{\textbf{Zector}}$).

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(Not Used)

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Section 7 (Continued)

STATEMENT	Ideas developed by my work group are	readily accepted by management person- nel above my supervisor.	My organization provides all the necessary information for me to do my job effectively.	My organization provides adequate information to my work group.	My work group is usually aware of important events and situations.	My complaints are aired satisfactorily.	My organization is very interested in the attitudes of the group members	toward their jobs. My organization has a very strong	interest in the welfare of its peo- ple.	I am very proud to work for this organization.	I feel responsible to my organization in accomplishing its mission.	The infernation in my organization is	widely stared so that those needing it have it available.	Personnel in my unit are recognized for outstanding performance.	I am usually given the opportunity to show or demonstrate my work to others.	There is a high spirit of teamwork among my co-workers.	There is outstanding cooperation between work groups of my organiza- tion.
STATEMENT	82		83	2	82	98	87	88		66	06	16	;	>÷	93	3	95
FACTOR	820		820	820	920	850	824	824		824	874	420	;	g / p	9 7 9	956	324
VARIABLE	300		301	302	303	304	305	306		307	308	503	į	0.5	115	312	313
STATEMENT	(Not Used)	(Mot Used)	To what extent does your job provide a great deal of freedom and independence in scheduling your work?	To what extent does your job provide a great deal of freedom and independence in selecting your own procedures to		io what extent are you able to determine how well you are doing your job without feedback from anyone else?	To what extent are your job performance goals clear?	To what extent are your job perform- ance goals specific?	To what extent does your work give you a feeling of pride?	To what extent do you have the opportunity to learn skills which will		so what extent oo you have the necessory supplies to accomplish your job?	To what extent do details (tack not covered by primary or additional duty descriptions) interfore with the cor-	formance of your primary job	To what extent does a bottleneck in your organization seriously affect the flow of work either to or fron your group?	(Not Used)	Note: These variables are elements of "work interferences" (not a statis- Efcal factor).
STATEMENT	•	•	22	22		8	36	37	9	47	9	Ç	64		Ç s	•	arc elements
FACTOR		•	813	813		804/812	810	810	811	817	(200)	(wore)	(Note)		(Note)	- 662	se variables or).
VARIABLE	892	569	270	142	;	2/2	273	274	275	276			٤, ٢		279	280 thru 299	Note: The

Section 7 (Continued)

STATEMENT	My supervisor has made his responsi- bilities clear to the orone.	(Not Jsed)	(Not Used)	My supervisor performs well under pressure.	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	(Not 3sed)	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	My supervisor takes time to help me when nceded.	(Not Used)	My supervisor asks members for their ideas on task improve <i>ments.</i>	(Not Used)	My supervisor explains now my job	רמורג יחופא רח לעל מגליקון שואאוחוי	Not Used	(Not sed)	My supervisor helps in set specifications	(pay tow)
STATEMENT	63	•	•	59	•	ı	•			•	•	99		67		89		•	•	ę. G	
FACTOR	818			818	•		•	·	4		,	(Note)		ii.		813				:	
VARIABLE NUMBER	413	414	415	۵. ن	417	418	419	420	42)	422	423	124	425	477	7.7	974	•	?	<i>5.</i> ′		
STATEMENT	My organization has clear-cut goals.	i feel motivated to contribute my Dest efforts to the mission of my organiza-	M. negatively related the individual		The goals of my organization are reasonable.	My organization provides accurate information to my work group.		(Not used)	(Past Tok)	(Past tox)	(Desir town)	My supervisor is a good planner.	My supervisor sets high performance standards.	(Not Used)	(Not used)	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	My supervisor of ourages teamous.	The control of the co		My suppre son establishes good word procedures.
STATEMENT NUMBER	ş.	75 di	2,	3	8	201	,	•	,	,	•	\$	65	ı	,	,	r	à	7	· >	29
FACTOR	920	824	824	,	850	920	399	,	•	•	•	818	818	•			,	813	60		8:3
VARIABLE MUMBER	314	315	316		317	318	319 thru 399	00	ğ	Ş	; §	3	405	90	101	\$ 0	604	410	411	;	214

with the secretarions an element of supervisory assistinge" (not a status

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Section 7 (Continued)

OAP VARIABLES

STATEMENT	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	Co-worker Relationships We amount of effort compared to the	effort of my co-workers, the extent to which my co-workers share the load, and the coint of teamork which	exists among my co-workers.	Family Attitude Toward Job The recognition and the pride my family has in the work I do.	On-the-Job Training (QJT) The CIT feetructional methods and	instructors' competence.	Technical Training (Other than OJT) The technical training I have received	to perform my current job.	(Not Used) (Not Used)	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	Work Schedule Work schedule: flexibility and	regularity of my work schedule, the		Security Security	Acquired valuable Skills The chance to acquire valuable skills	in my job which prepare me for future		(Not Gred)	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	My Job as a attolic	(Not use")
STATEMENT			102			103	104		501				Ī	106		5	10,	108			•	í		100	,
FACTOR		٠	822			822	873		823				į	822		ç	/79	822			•	,	,	528	. 604
VARIABLE NUMBER	101	708	607			017	111		712		713	715	716	11,		0.0	417	719		ŝ	12/	<u>.</u> .	123	123	124 thru 999
STATEMENT	My supervisor lets me know when i am		ing a poor job.	My supervisor always helps me improve my performance.	My supervisor insures that 1 get job related training when needed.	My job performunce has improved due to feedback received from my supervisor.	(Not Used)	When I need technical advice, I ususally go to my supervisor.	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	My supervisor frequently gives me feedback on how well! am doing my	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	My supervisor fully explains prc.∻. dures to each group member.	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	(Not Used)	(Not used)	(Not Used)	(Not Jeed)	feeling of Helpfulness	The chance to help propile and inviove their welfare through the performance	of my job. The importance of my job performance to the welfare of others.	(heat tead)	woter These variables are elements of "supervisory assistance" (net a sta- tistical factor).
STATEMENT	02	۽	•	22	73	74	,	۲.	•	1	9,	•	1	6.4	•	1		•	•	1	101			•	are elements
FACTOR	618	1000	(MOLE)	618	819	819	•	(Note)			618		,	818	- 669	•	•	•	•		228			•	see variables actor).
VARIABLE NUMBER	433	•	e C	435	436	437	4 .38	439	946	¥	445	643	144	577	446 thru 699	96.	101	-02	503	\$5.	; 5			ş	woter There vari